

**Integrating Powers of sine and cosine**

Example:

Evaluate  $\int \cos^5 x \, dx$ .

**Strategy Cosine-Odd**

For  $k \geq 0$ , evaluate  $\int \cos^{2k+1} x \, dx$ .

$\int \cos^{2k+1} x \, dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_ Separate one \_\_\_\_\_ factor.  
= \_\_\_\_\_ Convert  $\cos^{2k} x$  to \_\_\_\_\_.  
= \_\_\_\_\_ Use the identity \_\_\_\_\_.  
= \_\_\_\_\_ Let  $u =$  \_\_\_\_\_, then  $du =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

**Strategy Sine-Odd**

For  $k \geq 0$ , evaluate  $\int \sin^{2k+1} x \, dx$ .

$\int \sin^{2k+1} x \, dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_ Separate one \_\_\_\_\_ factor.  
= \_\_\_\_\_ Convert  $\sin^{2k} x$  to \_\_\_\_\_.  
= \_\_\_\_\_ Use the identity \_\_\_\_\_.  
= \_\_\_\_\_ Let  $u =$  \_\_\_\_\_, then  $du =$  \_\_\_\_\_.

Example: (Example 4 pg 480)

Evaluate  $\int \sin^4 x \, dx$ .

**Strategy Cosine-Even**

For  $k \geq 0$ , evaluate  $\int \cos^{2k} x \, dx$ .

$$\int \cos^{2k} x \, dx = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

Convert  $\cos^{2k} x$  to  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

$$= \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

Use the formula  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

$$= \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

Foil out and use Strategy Cos-Odd and Cos-Even

**Strategy Sine-Even**

For  $k \geq 0$ , evaluate  $\int \sin^{2k} x \, dx$ .

$$\int \sin^{2k} x \, dx = \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

Convert  $\sin^{2k} x$  to  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

$$= \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

Use the formula  $\underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ .

$$= \underline{\hspace{4cm}}$$

Foil out and use Strategy Cos-Odd and Cos-Even

**Integrating Products of sine and cosine**

Let  $m$  and  $n$  be integers. Evaluate  $\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx$ .

**Strategy The power of cosine is odd (same strategy as Cosine-odd pg 1)**

$$n = 2k + 1 > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx &= \int \sin^m x (\cos^2 x)^k \cos x dx \\ &= \int \sin^m x (1 - \sin^2 x)^k \cos x dx \\ &= \int u^m (1 - u^2)^k du\end{aligned}$$

**Strategy The power of sine is odd (same strategy as Sine-odd pg 1)**

$$m = 2k + 1 > 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx &= \int (\sin^2 x)^k \cos^n x \sin x dx \\ &= \int (1 - \cos^2 x)^k \cos^n x \sin x dx \\ &= -\int (1 - u^2)^k u^n du\end{aligned}$$

If the powers of both sine and cosine are odd, either strategy can be used.

**Strategy 3-2 The powers of both sine and cosine are even (Combine Cosine-even and Sine-even strategy pg 2)**

$$n = 2k \geq 0 \text{ and } m = 2h \geq 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}\int \sin^m x \cos^n x dx &= \int (\sin^2 x)^h (\cos^2 x)^k dx \\ &= \int \left(\frac{1 - \cos 2x}{2}\right)^h \left(\frac{1 + \cos 2x}{2}\right)^k dx\end{aligned}$$

Foil out and use Strategy Cosine-Odd and Cosine-Even

**Integrating Powers of tangent when power of tangent is even**

Example (in class):

Evaluate  $\int \tan^4 x \, dx$ .

**Strategy Tangent-1**

For  $k \geq 0$ , evaluate  $\int \tan^{k+2} x \, dx$ .

$\int \tan^{k+2} x \, dx =$  \_\_\_\_\_ Separate one \_\_\_\_\_ factor.

$=$  \_\_\_\_\_ Use the identity \_\_\_\_\_.

$=$  \_\_\_\_\_ + \_\_\_\_\_

Let  $u =$  \_\_\_\_\_ Use Strategy T-1